SUBJECT No. 306.

Credit of amounts to Muzrai Funds.

Mr. Dasappa, Arsikere Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The Comptroller has recently issued a circular that the realisations of the temples should after incurring the necessary expenditure in connection with such temples be credited to Muzrai Funds, instead of the present practice of crediting to the Government Savings Bank. According to Comptroller's instructions neither the capital nor the interest will be available for the use of the temples. It is therefore prayed that the old practice may be allowed to continue.

Reply of Government.—Will be enquired into.

SUBJECT No. 307.

Establishment of Orphanages.

Mr. Madappa, Mysore Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Orphanages may be established in the Mysore State.

Reply of Government.—Recorded.

SUBJECT No. 308.

Asylum for the poor and the infirm.

(*a*) Mr. C. Vasudeva Rao, Chikmagalur Taluk.

(*b*) Mr. Mahalinganna, Hassan Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) The establishment of a house or asylum in a central place like Bangalore for those who cannot take care of themselves, such as the old, the infirm, half-lunatic and those suffering from chronic diseases, etc., is a matter that should be considered by the Government; and the want which is felt everywhere may be supplied early.

(*b*) In temples, in large towns and in cities, the blind, the deaf, the dumb and the idle can be seen begging alms from the passers-by. As the sight of these is anything but pleasing, it is prayed that Government may be pleased to establish poor houses so as to keep these persons there, taking work from such of them as are able bodied.

Reply of Government.—This is a matter for local and private enterprise.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

(NOS. 309 TO 325.)

SUBJECT No. 309.

The Mysore Civil Service Examination.

(*a*) Messrs. K. Shankaranarayana Rao, Shimoga Municipality; A. Narasimha Iyengar, Sagar Taluk; Venkatasamiah, Chamrajnagar Taluk; V. Raghavachar, Mysore Taluk; K. Krishnachar, Seringapatam Taluk; Krishnasastri, Yalakki Gowda and Somasetti, Krishnarajpete Taluk; Girimaji Rao and Gopal Naik, Kolar Municipality; Surasastri, Chikballapur Taluk; and Ramanujaiengar, Gubbi Taluk.

(*b*) Messrs. Suryanarayanasetty, Hassan District Board; and B. Narasinga Rao, Seringapatam Municipality; K. Krishnamurthi Rao, Magadi Taluk and V. Raghavachar, Mysore Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) The Mysore Civil Service Examination may be abolished, as there are already very many intelligent graduates in the public service, who can be selected for higher offices by gradual promotion. If they rise from small appointments they get a knowledge of details, which is very necessary.

(*b*) If the Mysore Civil Service Examination cannot be abolished, it should be restricted to the educated Mysoreans only, since there are a large number of such educated men available now and Kannada should be made a compulsory subject, such examination being held only when there is a necessity for it and not every year.

The old rule admitting persons in service and double graduates who are not over 30 years old may be revived.

(c) 1. Mr. M. Venkatakrishniah, Mysore City Municipality.

(*c*) 1. This examination be so revised as to select the best students from among those who come out successful in the Honours Examination. Such successful students should be appointed probationers on Rs. 50 a month during the first year and made to serve under Amildars. During the second year they may get Rs. 100 a month and serve under Deputy Commissioners; and during the third year Rs. 150, serving under the Revenue Commissioner. During the fourth year they may get Rs. 200 a month and serve in the Secretariat; and at the end of the fourth year they may be made pakka Assistant Commissioners, promotions thereafter depending on merit and vacancies.

(c) 2. Mr. B. Narasinga Rao, Seringapatam Municipality.

(*c*) 2. The successful candidates may be started on Rs. 75 as Probationers with an annual increment of Rs. 25, till they reach Rs. 250. Till rising up to Rs. 150 they may be placed under experienced Amildars to learn work and then in independent charge of taluks till they reach the minimum pay of an Assistant Commissioner, *viz.*, Rs. 250. If they are considered then by their work and merit qualified to be made Assistant Commissioners, they may be promoted to that grade and they will earn their usual promotions afterwards. Such a course of training for a period of 7 years should give young and intelligent men sufficient pounding in the judicial and katcha revenue work and what is more valuable, it will give them sufficient opportunity to exhibit their qualities of head and heart and afford grounds for the Government to judge of their fitness to fill with credit higher and more responsible positions. The question of age would not also come in the way. Even if a probationer may be considered to start at the maximum age of 25 (in many cases age will be still lower) he would, after becoming an Assistant Commissioner, still have 23 years of service to work his way to the highest appointment in the State by his merit and force of character.

The practice of inter-departmental transfers and the grouping of officers of all departments into one for the purpose of promotion, etc., are bad as they do not conduce to specialisation in any branch of service. As soon as the appointments are made the probationers should choose a department for service and they must work and rise in that department alone. Amildars and Munsiffs should be included in the Civil Service.

Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya supported these concluding suggestions of Mr. Narasinga Rao, and Mr. V. Raghavachar, disagreed. He said the chances of promotion in the different departments should be equalised and to effect this inter-departmental transfers are necessary.

Mr. B. Narasinga Rao.—If the Rules of the Civil service or their revision, is under consideration, my suggestions as detailed above may be kindly considered.

(*d*) Mr. C. Vasudeva Rao, Chikmagalur Taluk.

(*d*) It is requested that the Assembly may be informed of the decision arrived at by the Government in the matter.

Reply of Government.—The subject is under consideration. There will be no Civil Service Examination this year.

SUBJECT No. 310.

Frequent transfers of officers.

Mr. K. Shamiengar, Channagiri Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Officers who are posted to a taluk or district are not retained there generally till they get some local experience and do some useful work. As this is against public interest, it is prayed that such transfers may be put a stop to in future.

Mr. K. Krishnamurti Rao.—Officials of taluk and district offices should be transferred every three or four years like the Amildars and higher officers. The present practice under which such officials remain during the whole of their service in one office is fraught with many inconveniences.

Reply of Government.—Recorded.

SUBJECT No. 311.

Appointments in lower ranks of service.

Mr. B. Narasinga Rao, Seringapatam Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—In regard to appointments in lower ranks of service within the gifts of the Heads of Departments, a rule may be issued to appoint only the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja and to apply for the special sanction of the Government in any case in which it is thought desirable to appoint an outsider.

Reply of Government.—Recorded.

SUBJECT No. 312.

Election of members to the Representative Assembly.

(*a*) Mr. M. Subba Rao, Heggaddevankote Taluk.

(*b*) Messrs. B. Narasinga Rao, Seringapatam Municipality and M. C. Rangaiengar, Mysore Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) There are no definite rules for the election of representatives and each district has its own rules, so to speak. Cases of difficulty are considered and decided as they arise. It is desirable to have a set of definite rules on the subject prescribing the duties of members, the qualifications of electors and the manner in which the claims of shikmidars, hissedars and such like persons for a vote are to be decided.

(*b*) The qualification for voting and election to the Representative Assembly is the payment of prescribed revenues to Government. The rules of 1894 also insist upon that qualification. But in practice payment of revenue in the taluk is ignored and the persons holding khate alone to the required minimum whether they own lands or not, are considered eligible for voting and election. This practice cuts at the very root of the property qualification prescribed by Government. Instructions may therefore be issued that the payment of prescribed